

3-24-1962

Kabul Times (March 24, 1962, vol. 1, no. 19)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (March 24, 1962, vol. 1, no. 19)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 18.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/18>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



THE WEATHER

Yesterday:
Maximum: +15° C.
Minimum: +2° C.
Today's forecast:
Mainly clear.
Sun sets today at 6-03 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-2 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque; Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; Inter-
national Club; Pamir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

VOL. I, NO. 19

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1962

PRICE AFG. 1

Bright Prospect Of Achieving Accord On Disarmament ZORIN EXPLAINS SOVIET POSITION

GENEVA, Mar. 24, (Tass).—The Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Mr. Valerian Zorin, speaking at a Press conference yesterday, explained the Soviet position with regard to certain problems discussed yesterday at the meeting of the 17-Nation Disarmament Committee.

3-Nation Body To Be Enlarged

GENEVA, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—The three-nation nuclear Test Ban Sub-Committee, comprising Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union, is expected to be enlarged by a few non-nuclear countries represented at the current disarmament conference, an authoritative source said last night.

The source said informal session of the conference asked the co-chairmen, the U.S.A. and Soviet Union, to meet during the week-end to agree on what the additional member countries should be.

UN Council Rejects Cuban Move

NEW YORK, Mar. 24, (Reuter).—The Security Council yesterday turned down a Cuban move to ask the International Court of Justice for a ruling on the decisions of the recent Western hemisphere Foreign Ministers' conference at Punta del Este, Uruguay. The Council voted seven to four against a paragraph in a Cuban-submitted resolution asking the World Court for an advisory opinion on whether economic and other sanctions can be considered "enforcement action" within the meaning of the Article 53 of the U.N. Charter.

This article requires Security Council approval for enforcement action taken by regional organizations.

The American State Department said it had rejected a Cuban Note which used "insulting and abusive language" about the U.S. and other American States.

New Afghan Ambassador To China Arrives In Peking

PEKING, Mar. 24, (Hsinhua).—M. S. Misskinyar, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to China and his wife arrived here by air on Thursday evening.

They were met at the airport by Ke Pu-hai, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

The Committee, Mr. Zorin said, had adopted certain procedural decisions worked out as a result of discussions at the Committee and in talks between the Committee's co-chairmen.

These decisions of procedural nature were worked out not without certain difficulties and this circumstance alone warranted certain concern over the further progress of the committee's work expressed yesterday by the USSR Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko.

Mr. Zorin went over number of questions which were touched upon yesterday at the committee's meeting. The Committee, he said, was confronted with a preliminary interim report of the sub-committee or group of nations which considered the question of discontinuing nuclear tests. This group of nations reported to the committee that to its regret it could not inform it about any progress in the drafting of an end-tests treaty.

Further, Mr. Zorin outlined the main points of the statement made by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, at yesterday's plenary session of the Committee.

In reply to the question of the Swiss television correspondent whether he thought that the current conference in Geneva stands a greater chance of achieving a genuine agreement on disarmament than earlier conferences, Mr. Zorin said: "Looking at this question from the viewpoint of the preparation of the conference, it has a greater chance, first because the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed on general principles of general and complete disarmament which offer a good basis for working out a treaty on general and complete disarmament."

Secondly, because the committee now includes not only representatives of countries belonging to the NATO military bloc and the countries of the socialist camp but also representatives of eight neutralist nations, which, it seems to us, can exercise and are already exercising their positive influence on the solution of the disarmament problem. But of course everything depends not only on this preparatory work and the composition of the committee, but also on the desire and striving of the principal powers.

But we continue to hope for successful progress and positive results of this conference."

Asked by a representative of the American "NBC" company to comment on Western Press reports that the Soviet Union is allegedly planning to hold a new series of nuclear weapon tests, Mr. Zorin said that such reports were absolutely groundless.



Mr. Ben Khedda, Algerian Provisional Premier (left) with the newly released Deputy Premier, Mr. Ben Bella at Rabat Airport. The host King Hassan II is in the centre. UPI Radiophoto.

FRENCH TROOPS ORDERED TO CRUSH ARMED REVOLT BY O.A.S.

PARIS, Mar. 24, (DPA).—President de Gaulle has ordered the French Security forces in Algeria to "pitilessly repress" the armed insurrection of the O.A.S.

This was announced yesterday afternoon after a Cabinet meeting about the battle at present raging in the streets of Algiers between O.A.S. commandos and French security forces.

The battle in the Bab el Oued district of Algiers started early yesterday afternoon when O.A.S. commandos started to fire with mortars, machine-guns and bazookas on the street blocks erected by gendarmerie on all roads leading into the district.

It was the first time that strong O.A.S. forces came out of hiding and waged an open battle. Gendarmerie reinforcements and troops cordoned off the whole district and started to move into the cordoned-off area with armoured cars.

According to eye-witness reports O.A.S. resistance is very heavy and the security forces are advancing slowly. O.A.S. commandos, clad in civilian clothes and armed with mortars, machine-guns and hand-grenades, are giving battle at every corner and are stubbornly defending each building.

In the late afternoon eight French jet fighters appeared over the district. After circling for some minutes they attacked O.A.S. strongholds with cannon fire. The O.A.S. replied with machine-guns. Later artillery fire was heard.

Last evening the street battle calmed down, and official authorities announced that the main streets of Bab el Oued district

INDONESIAN CIRCLES PESSIMISTIC

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.—Following two days talks between the Indonesian and Dutch representatives proceeding in utmost secrecy Indonesian circles here disclosed to newsmen yesterday that they were "not too optimistic" of a possibility of gaining a peaceful solution to the West Irian issue.

The circles held the opinion that there were still a number of different approaches to be overcome by both parties during the secret and informal talks. The talks have now been "briefly recessed." In this connection the Indonesian Ambassador in Moscow who represented Indonesia in the informal meeting, Mr. Adam Malik, had left here for Jakarta by air.

A french spokesman said that about 40 French soldiers were "put out of action" during the afternoon but did not say how many were killed. There is no information about O.A.S. losses.

Slow Progress At Adoula-Tshombe Discussions

LEOPOLDVILLE, Mar. 24, (Reuter).—The Congolese Parliament yesterday began debating the division of Katanga into three separate provinces as part of a proposal to increase the number of Congolese provinces from six to 20.

Meanwhile, the Central Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga were reported making only slow progress on matters of substance in the sixth session of their secret talks on ending Katanga's secession.

The proposal to increase the number of Congolese provinces dates back to last April's Coquilhatville conference on the Congo, which decided it was necessary to create smaller governmental entities which, partly through their tribal basis, would be easier to govern than the present large provinces. There is strong nationalist opposition against the move.

Reliable sources in Leopoldville said the Adoula-Tshombe talks were deadlocked over the extent to which the Katanga Government would be bound by any agreement reached here.

The sources added that for the past few days, the delegations had discussed a memorandum submitted by Mr. Tshombe, according to which the Katanga Assembly reserves the right to ratify any agreement reached here between him and Mr. Adoula.

Mr. Adoula is known to be violently opposed to this, believing it would make the Katanga Assembly the final arbiter on his negotiations with Mr. Tshombe.

The Katanga Assembly in February ratified the eight-point Kitona declaration which recognizes the authority of the Central Government in the breakaway province, despite protests from the Central Government that by doing so it was arrogating constitutional powers which did not belong to it.

Observers, however, noted a slight shift in Mr. Tshombe's attitude. Whereas at Kitona last December—when fighting between Katanga forces and U.N. troops was raging in Elisabethville—he claimed to have no mandate for anything but a cease-fire, he now admits to full negotiating powers.

ARAB LEAGUE TO MEET ON MONDAY

CAIRO, Mar. 24, (UPI).—The Arab League will meet on Monday to discuss "recent Israeli aggression against the Syrian borders" at Syria's request, the Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY,
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

KABUL TIMES

MARCH 24, 1962

O.A.S. MUST BE CRUSHED

Never before have Frenchmen fought Frenchmen with such ruthlessness as they do now in Algiers and Oran, where the OAS rebel soldiers are fighting French Security Forces, in their madman's drive to keep Algeria French in open opposition to the Government.

The French President General de Gaulle, has said 'that everything must be done to crush, bitterly, the armed insurrection that is in the process of making in Algeria.'

French fighter planes are employed to quieten the European extremists in Algiers and Oran. This is a welcome decision on the part of the French President, who has raised his personal prestige in the eyes of the world by persistently following his plans for bringing peace and self-determination to Algeria.

An attitude of mercy towards such outrageous activities of the Secret Army Organization, on the part of the Franco-Algerian peace-makers and the world public opinion, would mean injustice to a cause for which much blood has already been shed.

The peace-loving quarters of the world are keenly watching the developments in Algeria during the 'transition period'.

Any action on the part of General de Gaulle and French Government against these elements would not only further raise their prestige in the eyes of the people of the world but also would be a good proof of their sincerity in agreeing to the right of self-determination for Algerians.

The bloodshed involved in crushing the OAS rebellion in Algeria is permissible by the same logic as the surgeon uses in carrying out a vital operation on a sick patient. Algeria in this case is the patient and OAS, the cancer which should be uprooted without mercy.

While being optimistic about and satisfied with the general trend of development of the Algerian problem, Afghanistan hopes that the state of terror and anarchy caused by the European extremists in Algeria would soon come under control clearing the way for an eventual peace and independence in that North African country.

Statistics In Afghanistan: Accent THE PRESS AND On Foreign Trade And Demography AT A GLANCE

Following is the text of a speech delivered by Mr. M. H. Azizi, a member of the Afghan Delegation to ECAFE Conference which ended its session in Tokyo last week.

The rapid pace of recent economic development in Afghanistan has generated a great deal of new thought and effort in statistical studies, both social and economic. Our primary effort have centered around the fields of foreign trade and demography.

Other recent achievements included a new Afghan Planning Institute, a 500 village pilot census project, and several food consumption and nutritional surveys conducted on a sample basis in selected provincial villages. A census of agriculture is planned for the future, possibly in 1964.

First Statistics

In 1961 monthly foreign trade statistics began to be published for the first time. These are released approximately four months following the end of the subject month, and are compiled in accordance with the standard Industrial Trade Classification Scheme for commodity classifications. Afghanistan's Department of Commerce is now in the process of revising some of the previously published foreign trade data. The revisions will reflect more accurate valuations placed on Afghan Exports as well as the inclusion of some previously omitted import items. Simultaneously, the annual statistics for the past two years are now being machine tabulated and will be released within the next two

Afghan Planning Institute

Another notable accomplishment is the recently created Afghan Planning Institute. This institute, which will be assisted by the United Nations will be primarily involved in the training of Afghan personnel for population census and similar research projects.

Still another important study was undertaken by the Ministry of Planning in mid 1961 as a pilot census project. Working with a sample design covering 500 villages, information relating to demography, economics, and agri-

culture is being obtained, including material concerning resources, crops, and land ownership and tenure. Results are still being tabulated and should be published later this year.

Several more detailed surveys inquiring into socio-economic questions were conducted during 1960 and 1961 in some of the provincial villages. The studies dealt with workers in the factories, and the status of women in the villages. It covered living costs, food consumption, and marital status, as well as other social and economic aspects of the subjects. Furthermore, much work is being performed at the De Afghanistan Bank in order to improve Afghanistan's monetary and financial statistics. The results of this work will appear in the near future in International Financial Statistics, the publication of the International Monetary Fund.

In conclusion we should like to express our thanks to the ECAFE Secretariat for the valuable regional statistical information that we have received from that source. We are prepared to endorse any plans that will facilitate the exchange of current statistical data between the members of ECAFE. We are ready to furnish on a reciprocal basis up to date monthly data on foreign trade, and we would welcome other proposals for mutually beneficial exchanges of statistical information.

The Daily Islah of Thursday carries an editorial on the new year. Under the title 'New Year and New Responsibilities', the editor says that during the past year and as a matter of fact during the past five years many brilliant successes have been achieved by Afghanistan in raising the general standard of life and education.

This has been achieved as a result of joint and concerted effort of the people and the Government in implementing the carefully devised plans for the improvement of national economy.

We hope, says the editor, that the next year and the years that follow will bring more prosperity and happiness to the people of Afghanistan.

The same issue of Islah also carries the text of the speech delivered by Mr. Adalat, the acting Minister of Agriculture on the occasion of New Year at Ghazi Stadium.

The paper quotes Mr. Adalat as having conducted his speech under the sub-heads 'The Farmer's Position in the Society', 'The Main Purposes of the Country's Agricultural Plans', 'People's Attitude Towards the Use of Agricultural Tools and Implements', 'The Importance of Speed in Action', 'The Need for Mechanising Agriculture', 'Ways of Developing Agriculture', and 'The Ministry's Readiness to Help Farmers As Much As Possible'.

The Daily Anis of Thursday carried an editorial entitled 'Joint Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of the Outer Space'.

Conquering space, says the editor, has been one of the long cherished ambitions of man. This is becoming more and more of a reality as the Soviet and the U.S. make new advances in the field of space technology.

CHAPTER V

Settlement of Disputes

France and Algeria will resolve controversies which may arise between them by means of peaceful settlement. They will have recourse either to conciliation or arbitration. Failing agreement on these procedures each of the two states will have recourse directly to the International Court of Justice.

PART IV

Consequences of Selfdetermination

On the official announcement as approved by article 27 of the statute of self-determination, the instruments corresponding to these results will be set up. If the solution of independence and co-operation is adopted, the independence of Algeria will immediately be recognised by France. The transfer of authority will be realized at once. The rules set out by the present general declaration and declarations joined to it will come into force at the same time.

The Transitional Executive will be set up within a three weeks period as for an Algerian Assembly to which it will be its powers. (End)

Text Of General Declaration Signed By Algeria And France

(1) For a period of three years renewable, France's aid will be determined in conditions comparable and at a level equivalent to those of the programmes at present underway.

Maintaining respect for Algeria's commercial and customs independence, the two countries will determine the different fields where commercial exchanges will benefit from preferential treatment.

Algeria will be a part of the franc zone. She will have her own money and her own currency stocks. Between France and Algeria, freedom of transfers will exist in conditions compatible with the economic and social development of Algeria.

(2) In the existing departments of the Oases and Saoura, the development of sub-soil wealth will be carried out according to the following principles:

a. Franco-Algerian co-operation will be ensured by a technical body of Sahara co-operation. This body will have equality (between the two sides). Its role will notably be to develop the infrastructure necessary for the exploitation of the subsoil, to give advice on mining bills and regulations, to examine demands concerning the granting of mining concessions, the Algerian state will deliver the mining titles and will enact ministerial legislation on all sovereignty.

b. French interests will notably be assured by the exercising of rights attached to mining concessions granted by France in accordance with rules of the Sahara oil code such as one exists at present. —France companies will be given preference in the case of equal offers in the granting of new mining permits, according to provisions provided for by Algerian mining legislation.

PART III

Regulation of Military Questions

Military questions will be regulated according to the following principles:

—French forces whose strength will be progressively reduced starting with ceasefire, will be withdrawn from the frontiers of Algeria at the time of the completion of self-determination. Their strength will be reduced to 80,000 men within a period of 12 months from self-determination. Military installations will be correspondingly evacuated. —Algeria leaves to France the use of the base of

Mers el Kebir for a 15-year period, renewable by agreement between the two countries. —Algeria also grants the use of a number of airfields, military terrain, sites and installations necessary for her.

CHAPTER V

Settlement of Disputes

France and Algeria will resolve controversies which may arise between them by means of peaceful settlement. They will have recourse either to conciliation or arbitration. Failing agreement on these procedures each of the two states will have recourse directly to the International Court of Justice.

PART IV

Consequences of Selfdetermination

On the official announcement as approved by article 27 of the statute of self-determination, the instruments corresponding to these results will be set up. If the solution of independence and co-operation is adopted, the independence of Algeria will immediately be recognised by France. The transfer of authority will be realized at once. The rules set out by the present general declaration and declarations joined to it will come into force at the same time.

The Transitional Executive will be set up within a three weeks period as for an Algerian Assembly to which it will be its powers. (End)



EXTERNAL SERVICES

SATURDAY
First English Programme:
3-30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time=11 GMT on 31 and 41 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave. News 3-30 to 3-37; Music 3-37 to 3-40; Commentary 3-40 to 3-43; Music 3-43-3-46; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3-46-3-50; Music 3-50-4-00.

Urdu Programme:
6-00 to 6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in Medium Wave.

Second English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu Programme.
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00 to 10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30 p.m. to 11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00 to 11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Music, commentary and articles in the Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programmes could be heard at the same inter-6:46; article on "Afghan culture" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0. Arr. 15-0.
Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0. Arr. 16-0.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30. Arr. 12-40.

T. M. A.

Departure 11-00 a.m.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20607-21122.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



OPEN TONIGHT

SATURDAY

Ariana Phone No. 20527
Itefaq Phone No. 22347
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Rana Phone No. 20527



Coalminers at Karkar Coal mines.

Coal Mines In Afghanistan

Afghanistan's main coal deposits or technically speaking from the metres south of Puli-Khumri, are generally situated in its north-oxidation level. Thus much between 300 kms. north of Kabul via Shebbar Pass, was discovered stand-point these mines are relatively lower depths.

At present, 20 per cent of the product from this mine comes in lumps ranging from 50 to 200 mm. At some sections the layer is thick enough for mining while at others the coal bed drastically thins out. For this reason the mine is described as "coal lens".

The entire area is divided into five sections each being called as "lens" and so numbered. Among them the contents of lens No. 3 is best in quality but unfortunately it has remained inactive on account of the presence of underground water. The total capacity of this deposit is reckoned to be 1.5 million tons. However, the mine possesses appreciably recurring its usability in metallurgy. This is left to the scope of the Second Five Year Plan.

Karkar Mine
Sited 12 Kms north of Puli-Khumri city of Kataghan Province was discovered in 1938. The coal veins within earth strata vary in thickness from three to seven metres. The area this deposit encompasses is over 10 Kms. long. A sample of this coal is tested to contain 8.5 per cent moisture, 33.4 per cent volatile material, 42.1 per cent carbon and 16.1 per cent ash. This coal almost certainly bears relation to that of the Karukh mines in Herat Province. At this stage, a tunnel hundreds of metres long is dug out and samples taken of the coal.

Karukh Mine
The next mine of significance is Karukh situated one hundred and thirty kilometres east of Herat city. This has not yet been properly surveyed, but the observation and study of rocks in that area points to being related to cretaceous period. Hence, the coal almost certainly bears relation to that of the Karukh mines in Herat Province. At this stage, a tunnel hundreds of metres long is dug out and samples taken of the coal.

The Ishpushta
The total capacity of Karkar deposit is estimated to be 12.7 million tons. It may be remarked that when it is subjected to oxidation while started or being transported over long distances, 1.8 million tons which will just be sufficient for local consumption have been taken from the surface.

Coal mine located 110 kilo. (Contd. on page 4)

Unknown Facts

About Afghan Dishes

The Way To Cook

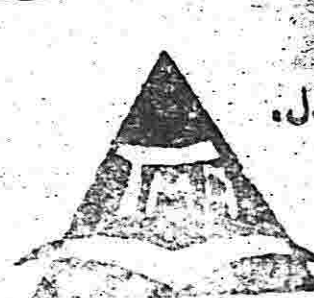
"Pileau"

BY MRS. DOROTHY SHORT
The two most served Afghan dishes are Pileau and Kabobs which seems always to be served together.

Pileau requires a great deal of grease in the making but one is not conscious of this when eating it. It is a rich dish on which various meat and vegetable sauces are put—Corma or meat sauce and mostly vegetables. For pileau for six, you will need: 1 cup raisins (kishmish), 6 cups rice (birinj), 4 carrots (zardock), 3 onions (piaz) plus 6 more onion, 1 cup grease (pumba donna—cotton seed oil is good here), 1 extra cup grease for later, 3 small chickens dressed and cut up (mogh), 1 pound dried plums (alu), 1 pound lentils (nakout), 1 large cooking kettle for rice, 1 large cooking kettle for chicken.

Wash and soak rice. Do the same with the plums and lentils. In one cup of very hot grease fry the 3 sliced onions until black and crisp. Remove from grease and pound to a powder. Set aside. Slice the carrots in shoe string sliver and fry until soft but not burned. Set aside. Wash and stem raisins and fry gently until plump. Set aside. Now fry the chicken slightly in another pan not the one the vegetables were fried in. To the chicken fried in 1 lb. fat stir in the 6 sliced onions, add about a cup water and cook gently stirring often until nearly done. Then add the soaked lentils. These lentils are harder than ours and require long soaking, otherwise they are like bullets. Next add the soaked small red plums and cook the whole business until the chicken falls off the bones. Of course, salt and pepper is added to taste.

Meantime, have a large kettle of boiling salted water ready; add the washed rice and boil until soft, but still firm. Drain and sprinkle lightly with cold water with your hand. Add 2 cups water to the grease the vegetables were fried in. This next step can be done in house over an ordinary fire, but Afghans use a large copper kettle outside where a large wood fire has burned itself to hot coals. 1 cup of the fat water is allowed to boil, the rice is added, to one side a mound of the carrots is placed and covered with rice (do not scatter this) on the other side the raisins have been placed the same way. The powered onions are spread over the top and with a spoon 4 or 5 holes poked down into the rice and the rest of the grease water is poured. This is covered and allowed to heat on the coals until a cracking sound is heard. The kettle is turned to allow the rice to cook evenly, then a dough of Afghan flour and water is placed around the cover to completely seal it so the rice will steam for 1 hour. This is served on a large platter after the saffron is mixed in and the chicken and fruit gravy served separately. Watch for small chicken bones and plumb pits. There are many variations to this dish. Sometimes my servants add pine nuts (Jolgora), sometimes soaked dried apricots or the meat from a skinned prange. Lamb is often substituted for the chicken but if you serve kabobs with this, the chicken gives a little more variety.



الخطوط الجوية عبدالمستط
Traps-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L.

NO FREIGHT DELAY WITH TMA

WAIT FOR ANNOUNCEMENT



Winners of last year's Kabul Golf Club tournament with Mr. Farouk Seraj, President of the Olympic Association (second from left). Mr. Erthel H. Anderson, who was outstanding in the competition, is seen in the centre.

Kabul Golf Club Rate Of Economic Progress Affiliated To Olympic Federation In Asia Slow

OMER'S ADDRESS TO ECAFE SESSION

(By our Special Correspondent)

KABUL, Mar. 24.—The Kabul Golf Club officially joined the Afghan Olympic Federation on Thursday evening.

During a meeting which was held to mark the third anniversary of the club, Mr. Farouk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, extended official recognition to the Kabul Golf Club and thus announced its affiliation to the Federation.

The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Esmatullah Seraj, President of the Club, also heard the report about the Club's activities and financial position during the past year. A new Board of Governors was elected and prizes and trophies were distributed among the winners by Mr. O. af Strom, the Vice President of the Club.

The following members were elected to the Board of Governors: Charles Hinstin, Esmatullah Seraj, Oscar af Strom, Harry C. Thomas, Abdul Tarzi, Robert Ferrel, J. A. Angotti, C. Brown, N. Farris, J. W. Polley.

The Kabul Golf was established three years ago in order to popularize golf in Kabul.

Membership is open to all approved by the Board of Governors. There are honorary members, founder members and playing members.

During the past year, the Kabul Golf Club has been able to put all greens into good condition for the first tournament, the "Air France Cup." Similarly all tees were marked by white stones. The Club House has been improved and the membership of the Club has shown an encouraging increase. There are now over 70 members, excluding families.

One of the most coveted prizes for this year is the "Pan-Am Cup." The final is played at the end of the season and consists of two rounds of 18 holes, stroke play, from full handicap. The winner will have his name engraved on the cup and will receive a Club prize. The tournament is confined to members only.

KABUL, Mar. 24.—Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, the Deputy Minister of Commerce and leader of the Afghan delegation to ECAFE Conference which recently ended its session in Tokyo drew attention to the fact that although most of the countries in the region had progressed during the past decade, yet the rate of their economic progress had been slow.

He declared that economic progress was possible only if an overall forward trend was maintained in all spheres of life, and if the method and output of agriculture in the less-developed countries were improved.

He also laid down the condition that agricultural production in these countries should be enough to meet domestic needs and also leave a considerable surplus for export.

Even then, he said, positive results could be achieved if the price of foodstuffs in the world market remained firm.

Mr. Omer said that the economic development of the less developed countries depends upon foreign loans granted on easy terms and with a light rate of interest. These countries, he added, also needed expendable materials for their reconstruction projects.

The leader of the Afghan delegation expressed his Government's readiness to co-operate in strengthening regional efforts for improving the economic condition of the participating countries.

He welcomed the establishment of an Asian Institute of Economic Development and gave details of Afghanistan's Second Five Year Plan.

SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

KABUL, Mar. 24.—Dr. Rawan Ferhadi, Director of the Department of United Nations Affairs in the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and member of the Afghan delegation at the 18th session of the ECAFE conference in Tokyo, said during a debate on surface-water hydrology that Afghanistan had been making efforts in this regard and had plans for tapping the water resources in the Kabul, Kokcha, Helmand, Murghab and Harirud river basins.

COAL MINES

(Contd. from Page 3)

tion.

Other Deposits

In addition to the aforementioned coal deposits, there are quite a few other coal-laden places some of which are made up of so narrow and sparse veins that makes it unjustifiable for mining.

On the other hand there are some localities where the prospects are apparently enough promising such as the deposits east of Baghlan city, south of Khanabad city and Ishkamesh areas which include Nahrin, Ishkamesh and Zanboorak mines.

There are numerous signs of coal in many parts of the country. In order to achieve increased production the Ministry of Mines and Industries is earnestly working towards mechanizing mining operations and also to improve living condition of miners.

Having the fore-going aim in mind the Ministry is engaged in installing electric power generators with an output of 25 kilowatts at Karkar and Ishpushta mines each so that the workers may be relieved from laborious task of carrying the coal. Moreover, living quarters and other facilities have been provided in Pul-i-Khumri city of cater to the worker's comfort.

At the same time arrangement for providing facilities inside the mine such as workshops and air-conditioning is also being made. As a result the production for the year 1961 increased by 136 per cent as compared to 1955.

It is expected that the total coal production would reach 17,000 tons, in the Second Five Year Plan.

— * —

Former British Liberal Party Leader Dead

LONDON, Mar. 24 (Reuter).—Mr. Clement Davies, 78-year-old former leader of the British Liberal Party died here tonight.

BAGHLAN, Mar. 24.—The daily Itihad published in Baghlan on Thursday celebrated its 41st anniversary. The daily was established by His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, when he was the Governor of that province.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Japanese film **THE H-MAN** in English.

KABUL CINEMA:



At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **CHAUDVIN KA CHAND**; Starring: Guru Dutt, Wahida Rahman, Johny Walker and Rahman.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **FIRST LOVE**; Starring: Mahmood and Naz.

ZAINAB THEATRE:



At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **SALAAM MEM SAAB**; starring Kum Kum, Sivaraj and Bhagwan.



FLY BY AEROFLOT

(SOVIET AIRLINES)

Do you wish to visit MOSCOW, PARIS, LONDON and other cities? Use AEROFLOT SERVICES! For business and private trips. It is Expeditious

Advantageous
Comfortable!

On board of AEROFLOT'S planes are all at passengers service. Would you like your goods to be sent from Kabul to Europe?

Use aircraft of AEROFLOT!
AEROFLOT is ready to receive unlimited quantities of cargo for transportation from Kabul to Europe via Moscow.

Payment for conveyance is made in Afghanis with reduced rates.

AEROFLOT FARES AND RATES IN AFGHANIS

FROM KABUL To	ONE WAY	ROUND TRIP	Excess bag. rate per kg. under 45	Cargo 45 and over
MOSCOW	4875.50	8777.75	46.66	23.44
AMSTERDUM	8111.00	14602.50	84.88	56.88
COPENHAGEN	7662.25	13795.50	82.22	54.88
VIENNA	7251.00	13055.50	75.33	51.55
LONDON	8573.25	15435.50	93.33	60.22
PARIS	8204.50	14771.00	88.00	57.55

Government Printing Press, Kabul

APPLY for information to AEROFLOT Representative, KABUL, AFGHANISTAN Tel. No. 21791